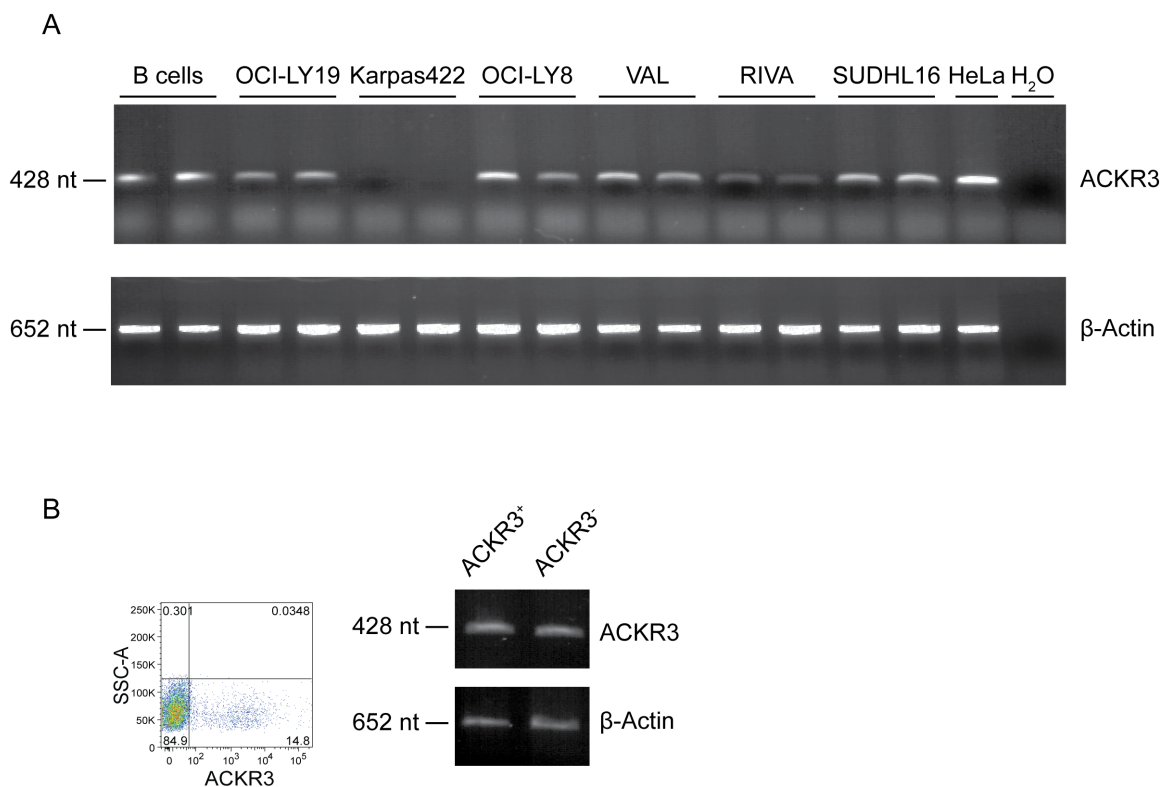
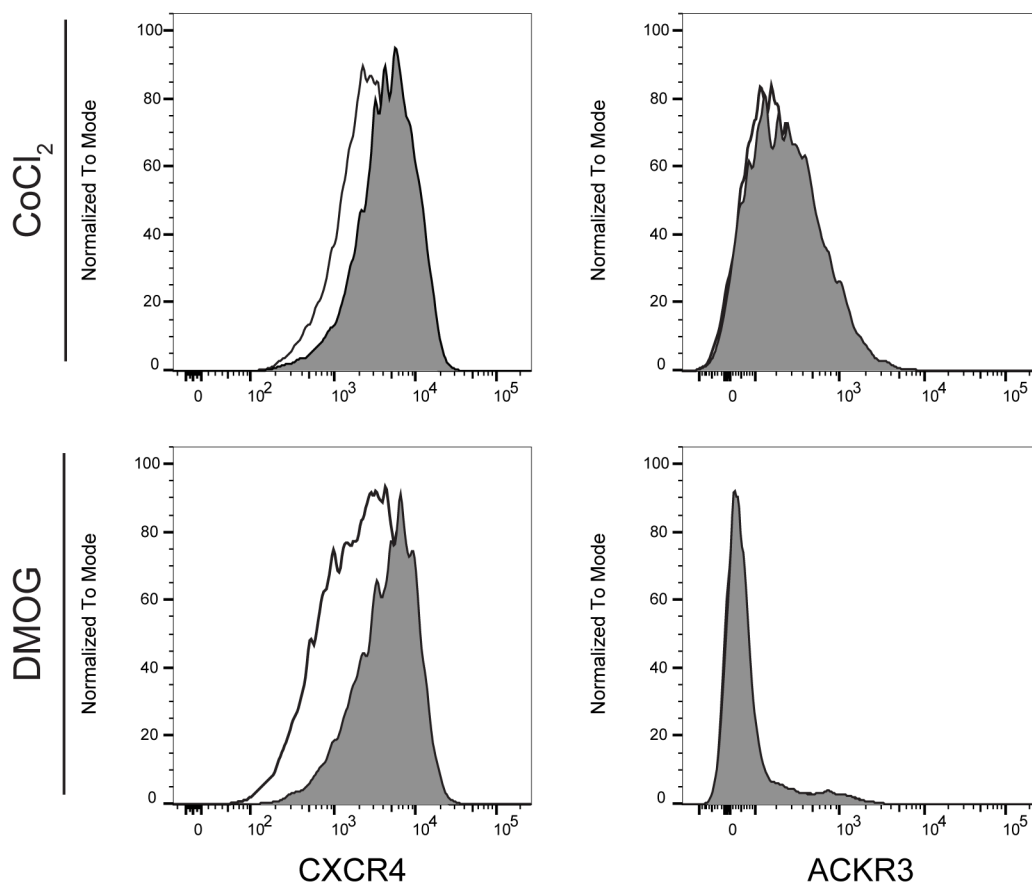


## ACKR3 expression on diffuse large B cell lymphoma is required for tumor spreading and tissue infiltration

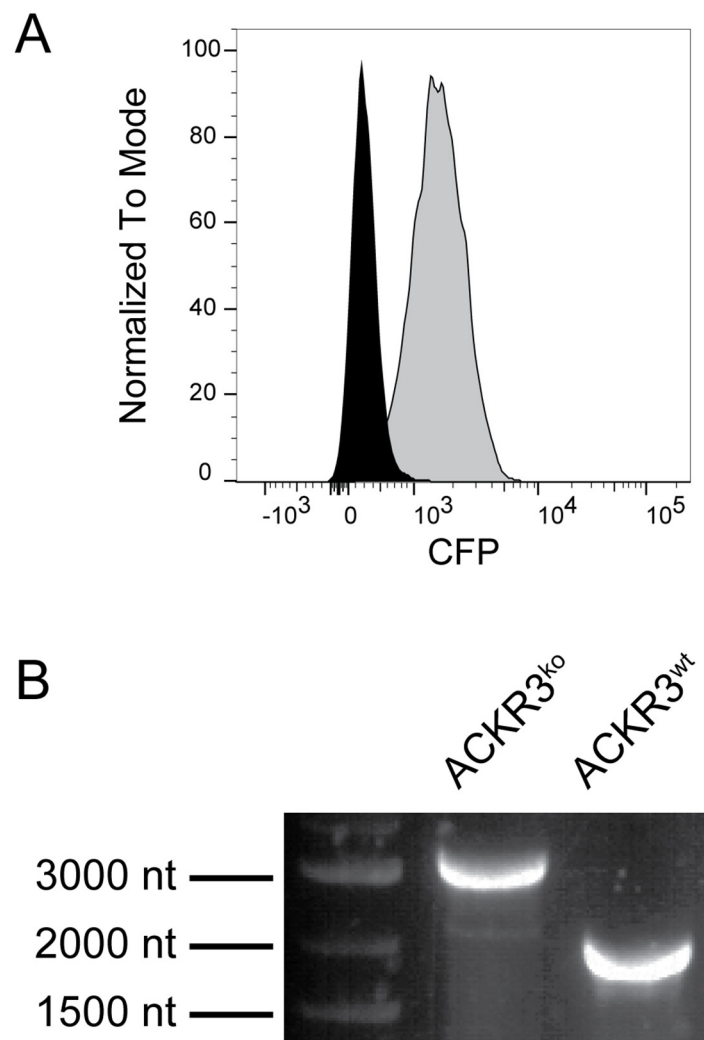
### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



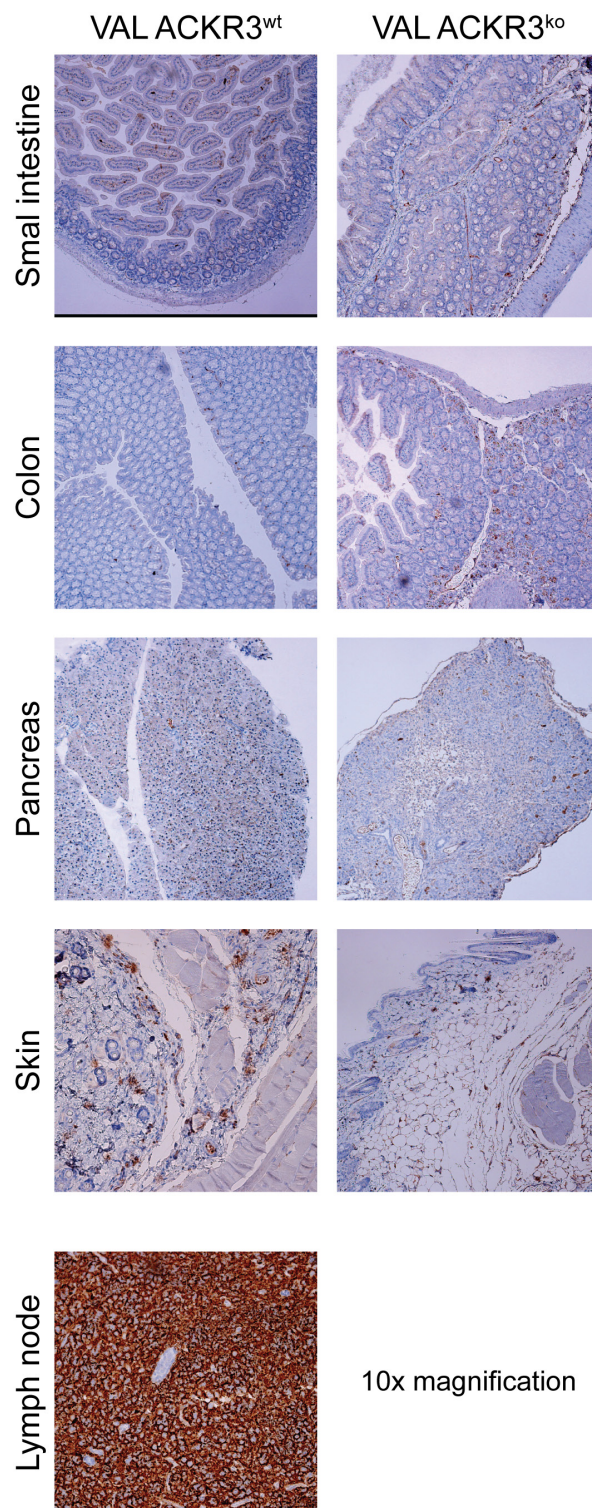
**Supplementary Figure 1: (A)** ACKR3 is expressed in selected GCB-DLBCL cell lines. Semi-quantitative PCR of ACKR3 transcripts is shown. ACKR3 is expressed on OCI-LY19, OCI-LY8, VAL, RIVA and SUDHL16 cell lines, but not on Karpas422 cells. Peripheral blood human B cells and HeLa cells were used as positive controls.  $\beta$ -Actin mRNA was measured as internal control. Representative data of one of at least three independent experiments. **(B)** Regulation of ACKR3 surface expression is independent from *ACKR3* gene transcription levels. ACKR3 surface expression was measured by flow cytometry using mAb 11G8. Cells were sorted for ACKR3 expression. ACKR3<sup>+</sup> and ACKR3<sup>-</sup> subpopulations of VAL cells (left panel) express similar mRNA levels (right panel) as revealed by semi quantitative PCR.



**Supplementary Figure 2: CXCR4 (left) but not ACKR3 (right) is upregulated in response to hypoxia.** VAL cells were cultured in the absence (open histograms) or in the presence of the hypoxia-mimicking compounds CoCl<sub>2</sub> (100  $\mu$ M) or DMOG (500  $\mu$ M) (grey histograms). Surface expression of ACKR3 (mAb 9C4) and CXCR4 (mAb 12G5) were evaluated by flow cytometry. Representative plots of three independent experiments.



**Supplementary Figure 3:** (A) Expression of CFP in ACKR3<sup>ko</sup> cells (gray) analyzed by flow cytometry. ACKR3<sup>wt</sup> cells (black) were used as control. (B) PCR of genomic DNA from ACKR3<sup>ko</sup> and ACKR3<sup>wt</sup> cells. PCR analysis of ACKR3 genomic DNA in wild type and CRISPR/Cas9 treated VAL cells. Primers were designed in order to cover the 5' genomic DNA region up to the 3' outside regions flanking of *ACKR3* gene, so that the predicted lengths of amplified fragments are 3312 nt in case of insertion of the HDR construct (ACKR3<sup>ko</sup> cells) and 2128 nt in the original.



**Supplementary Figure 4: Immunohistochemistry of tissue invasion by VAL ACKR3<sup>ko</sup> and VAL ACKR3<sup>wt</sup> cells.** NOD/SCID/common  $\gamma$ -chain<sup>ko</sup> mice were injected with  $2 \times 10^5$  cells. Organs were removed after four weeks, formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded and sections stained for CD20 (brown) expressing human VAL cells and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue).